WASHINGTON D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1886.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S CHANGE.

HIS EXIT FROM THE CABINET DELAYED FOR A PURPOSE.

The Anglo-Irish Situation in Its Latest Phases-England Strengthens Her Navy by Spending a Vast Sum for Ships-Parnell's Silent Policy-Education in France.

LONDON, March 19.-The News says that the delay in the resignation of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan is merely a matter of convenience to allow Mr. Gladstone to announce his scheme in parliament. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone proposes £120,000,000 as a land fund. London, March 18.-Mr. Chamberlain,

in his interview with Gladstone, combated Mr. Gladstone's defense that his proposal would not bring about separation, and that the circumstances under which the land-lords would be guaranteed would bring no

lords would be guaranteed would bring no risk to England.

Mr. Chamberlain conferred long and earnestly with Mr. Trevelyan in the house of commons this afternoon, and afterward conferred privately with Lord Randolph Churchill for nearly an hour. The circumstance was much commented upon by the quidnuncs in the lobby. Meanwhile, the tension in the cabinet continues. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Chamberlain appears to be disposed to yield.

Mr. Chamberlain told a friend that Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals would involve so complete a separation that it was impossible for the English to join in giving any guarantee to the landlords, and that unless a method was found to greatly reduce the amount of the proposed payment he (Chamberlain) would not remain in the cabinet.

A SOCIALIST MEETING IN LONDON. London, March 18.—A socialist meeting was held in London this evening to celebrate the anniversary of the Paris commune. Prince Krapotkin made a speech, and was received with enthusiasm. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

BUMILIATION AND PRAYER NOT JUSTIPLED. LONDON, March 18.—Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons this afternoon, replying to Mr. William Johnson, conservative member for Belfast, declined to recommend to the queen the appointment of a day for national humiliation and prayer, because of the distress prevalent among the poor and unemployed of the kingdom. The premier said that, as bad as the distress was, it did not justify the action proposed.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 18.—The Salvation Army

LONDON, March 18.—The Salvation Army is contemplating arrangements for holding in this city a monster international religious convention. The managers announce that they have secured five of the largest halls in London for the accommodation of the thousands expected to attend. The convention will open on May 28 next, and will last one week. The regular delegates who will be present to represent the army's religious movement in the different foreign parts of the world will number 2,500. These delegates, the managers say, will include Hindoos, negroes, Moors, and American Indians. Fassage for the American delegates has already been secured aboard the steamer Assyrian Monarch, which will sall from New York about May. LONDON, March 18 .- The Salvation Army BOOMING THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, March 18.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Hibbert, secretary of the admiralty, said that the government intended to maintain England's naval supremacy. Mr. Hibbert condemned the slow building of men-of-war, and said that the work naw in progress would be comalow building of men-of-war, and said that the work now in progress would be completed before new contracts were made. Lord George Hamilton, the first lord of the admiralty in Lord Salisbury's cabinet, was entitled to the gratitude of the country for his courageous initiation of reforms. Lord George Hamilton thanked Mr. Hibbert, and promised him the cordial support of the opposition. The estimates, which were adopted, are the largest since the Crimean war.

MR. PARNELL'S SILENT PROGRAMME. MR. PARSELL'S SILENT PROGRAMMS.

LONDON, March 18.—A Parnellite meeting was held at Chester this evening.

Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor, who, it was announced, would address the meeting, were unable to attend.

AGAINST SECULAR EDUCATION. PARIS, March 18 .- Debate was begun in ary education bill. M. Jules Simons, who was greatly applauded, denounced the giving to laymen the exclusive control of education. He expressed his belief in a future life, and added that children might without danger be instructed in that belief. The debate was adjourned until Saturday. The observance to-day of the anniversary of the commune was neareful and without of the commune was peaceful and withou

MEASURES THAT CANNOT STAND ALONE. DUBLIN, March 18.—The United Ireland, edited by Mr. William O'Brien, and partly owned by Mr. Parnell, says that Mr. Gladstone's land and home rule schemes are so closely knit together and dependent on each other that neither can stand alone. In proof of this the United Ireland points to the fact that the landlords of Ireland, whom Mr. Gladstone proposes to buy out, are by the very terms of the expropriation till made unable to avail themselves of its enactments until an Irish legislature is established at Dublin to administer the bill. DUBLIN, March 18 .- The United Ireland

INVITING A CONSULTATION.

the Great Railway Strike-The Situation Unchanged. KANSAS CITY, March 18 .- The conference

of delegates from the five district assem-

biles of the Missouri Pacific system was held to-night. The proceedings were secret. Grand Master Powderly, who was present, was asked by a reporter, "What the strike is for?" He answered, "That is what I is for?" He answered, "That is what I came to learn, and have not yet succeeded entirely. The men have complaints that the company has not kept its agreement of a year ago. There is some question as to wages, and the matter of the discharge of employes also enters in. Candidly, I do not see the necessity for this strike or for its continuance. In fact, the day of strikes is passed. I never ordered

day of strikes is passed. I never ordered one in my life, and, with two exceptions, never falled in an endeaver to meet em-ployers for settlement of difference with employes. I have just telegraphed Vice President Hoxie, asking for a conference." What was the temper of the discussion to-day?" ... Entirely calm and rational. The mer

"Entirely calm and rational. The men appeared desirous of a speedy determination of the difficulties, and are disposed to be conciliatory so far as may be consistent with their position."

A session is now in progress which will probably continue all night.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 18.—The grievances committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adjourned sine dine after a two days' session. They have decided to stand by their company, and not to participate in the strike in any manuer. Some of the delegates departed for their homes this forence and the remainder will follow to-night.

to-night.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 18.—To-day Chancellor Carroll extended the restratuing order recently issued, forbidding persons originally mentioned from interfering with the 8t. Louis and Iron Mountain ratiroad property in Pulaski county, to the eighteen counties through which the main line runs.

Mr. Foster En Route From Mexico. Cirry or Maxico (via Galveston), March 18,-Hon, John W. Fosier, ex-United States minis fer here, left to-night with his wife and a party

Secretary Endicott's Stepmother Dead.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S CONDITION Chester A. Arthur, jr., and the Physicians Interviewed-No Immediate

Danger Apprehended. NEW YORK, March 18.—Dispatches from Wushington and Chicago yesterday after-noon said ex-President Arthur was "hope lessly Ill" and could not live a fortnight. These statements purport to have been taken from a private letter from New York, Such rumors are greatly exaggerated, and nnecessarily alarm the many friends of the

ex-President.

Your correspondent is able to say on the best, authority that Mr. Arthur is in no im-Your correspondent is able to say on the best authority that Mr. Arthur is in no immediate danger. No attempt is made by his family, his physicians, or friends to conceal the factof his illness. The only secrecy manifested is in regard to the real disease from which he is suffering. For a year past, or since he left the white house. Mr. Arthur has suffered from indigestion, and the disorder has been growing worse instead of better. Liver and kidney troubles have resulted, and reports have been circulated that he is suffering from Bright's disease. His doctors do not dare to admit that the ex-President is afflicted by this malady.

The home of the ex-President, 123 Lexington avenue, memorable as the place where he took the oath of office on the night of Garfield's death, was visited to-day by your correspondent, who was courteously received by Chester A. Arthur, jr. Young Arthur read the alarming reports published here, and then said: "These are greatly exaggerated. My father has been ill for some time, but he is no worse, nor is he in a critical condition. He is not confined to his bed nor to his room, as reports have stated, but he is around the house every day. He has not been out lately, but if the mild weather continues he will, no doubt, take a ridesoon. He has many callers every day, and he is able to chat with them without fatigue."

if the mild weather continues he will, no doubt, take a ride soon. He has many callers every day, and he is able to chat with them without fatigue."

Three weeks ago Drs. George A. Peters, A. L. Loomis, and J. C. Peters held a consultation regarding the condition of the ex-Fresident, and decided that he was not dangerously sick. No consultation has been held or considered at all necessary since then. Dr. J. C. Peters is an old friend of Mr. Arthur, but his namesake is the attending physician. The former said to-day that he did not feel like stating what the trouble is with the patient, and added, "I can only say he is an siling man, but he is like to live longer than many other men. There is nothing in his condition to create alarm. He is doing well."

The other Dr. Peters said: "I do think it is a shame that these exaggerated reports continue to be circulated to worry the life out of the ex-President. There is not the slightest danger of a fatal termination very soon. I venture to say that Mr. Arthur ate more at breakfast this morning than I did. As to the report that he will die, within a fortnight, that is entirely unwarranted. The patient has not been confined to his bed for weeks, and I think he will go out-doors very shortly."

TRACED TO THIS CITY.

Extensive Check Frauds in Jersey City

-The Perpetrators Arrested. JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.-Early in February Frank H. Anthony and S. R. Anderson, alias "Armstrong," represented themselves as insurance brokers under the name of Armstrong & Anthony. They have

name of Armstrong & Anthony. They have been arrested for uttering worthless checks, drawn on the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., by G. Sherman Benson. Anderson was discharged and Anthony was committed to jall.

Search was made for Benson, who signed the checks, and it was shown at the examination that be aided Anthony in his swindling operations. He was traced to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, but succeeded in cluding the officers. Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, learned today that Benson was stopping with his family at New Lots, L. I., and Detectives Clos and Dalton this afternoon captured him as he was leaving his house. He admitted that he gave the checks to Anthony, but claimed it was with the understanding that they were not to be used until he (Benson) had deposited funds enough to meet them. He is charged with conspiracy and uttering worthless checks. He is held for examination.

A Southern Railroad to Be Sold. KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 18.—Judge John Baxter, of the United States circuit court, today ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad on the application of the Central Trust Company of New
York. The sale is to occur after alx weeks'
advertising and not later than the 25th of
May. The payment is to be \$100,000 cash on
the day of sale and the balance either in oash
or in mortrage bonds issued under mortrage
being foreclosed at a valuation equal to their
distributive share. If the entire amount were
to be paid in cash, no bid will be taken for less
than \$10,000,000. The sale will include all the
lines from Knoxville to Brunswick, Bristol,
and Merdian, with the branches and other
property, including certain stock in the Knoxville and Ohio railroad and Memphis and
Charleston railroad. The purchasers will take
the road ambiect to all raior valid lieus, which
amount to about \$7,00,000. This takes the
road out of the hands of the receiver as soon as
the sale is confirmed. Judge Baxter's decree
will be entered in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippl. It is generally understood that the
present bondholders, recently proposing a reorganization scheme, will be the purchasers.

Paying Grant & Ward's Creditors. Virginia and Georgia railroad on the applica-

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18.—Some time before the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward, Mrs. Virginia Corbin, of this city, Gen. Grant's sister, was invited to place money in the firm for investment. She called at the firm's office and was introduced to Fordinand Ward. She took a dislike to him, and it is said told. Col. Fred. Grant that she believed Ward was untrustworthy. A few days 'later Mrs. Corbin intrusted Col. Grant with \$55,500, which he invested with the firm without her knowledge, when the crash came Gen. Grant, in looking over the accounts, discovered that the firm owed Mrs. Corbin this amount. As he was preparing for the lend he charged his family to pay all the debts caused by his unfortunate connection with Ward. A day or two ago Mrs. Grant sent a certified check for \$55,000 to Mrs. Corbin in payment of the investment. Mrs. Virginia Corbin, of this city, Gen. Grant's

Cincinnati's Republican Ticket. convention was next constant at the con-tion. Hickenlooper was selected as perma-nent chairman, and Charles Hornberger as permanent secretary. The following ticket was nominated: For comptroller, E. O. Shelby; police commissioner, Henry M. Ziegler, Thomas J. Morgan, and Louis J. Hupp; board of public works, Frank A. Tucker.

To Be Hanged at Winchester. WINCHESTER, Va., March 18.—Wesley Hon-esty and Tabby Banks, negro murderers of seph McFaul, a white youth, on the night of Nov. 14, 1844, having been refused a new triat by the court of appeals, were sentenced by Judge Clarke to day to be hanged on Friday, June 4. Upon being asked what they had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, each replied "I am not guilty." Honesty made a few temarks.

Official Letters for Washington Found. Official Letters for Washington Found,
Fall River, Mass, March Is.—The schooner
Wild Pigeon with coal, which arrived here
this morning, brought three mail bags from
the wreck of the Oregon picked up off Fire
island. One bag contained official letters for
Washington, and another letters for New York,
and a third papers for Quebec. They were detivered to the postoffice here, and will be forwarded to Washington this afternoon.

Bringing Coal From England. New York, March 18.—The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, the largest shipper of bituminous coat in Pennsylvania, whose miners are on strike, has arranged to bring 30,000 tons of coal from England to supply contracts that are pressing for prompt delivery.

No Oyster Packing After This Month BALTIMORE, March 18.—A meeting of the oyster packers of this city was held to-day, and an agreement reached not to pack any oysters after the 1st of April, under a possity of \$1,000. The oyster season has heretofore continued till the 1st of May.

More of the Oregon's Mail. New Bedyond, Mass., Marca 15.—The steamer Monohauser arrived here this marning with a partion of the mail of the at amship Oregon, picked up on her passage to this port.

THE BROADWAY STEAL.

ALDERMAN JAEHNE CONFESSES GUILT AND IMPLICATES OTHERS.

A Sensational Development in the Investigation - Mr. Conkiling's Efforts Rewarded Through Inspector Byrnes's Strategy-A Neat Piece of Detective

New York, March 18.-The affidavit on which was issued the warrant for the arrest of ex-Alderman Jachne was made by District Attorney Randolph B. Martine,

District Attorney Randolph B. Martine, and says:

On information and belief, I charge Henry W. Jachne with the crime of bribery, committed as follows: That on or about the 3th day of August, 1884, the said Henry W. Jachne, being then and there a person executing the functions of a public officer, to wit, a member of the board of alderman of the city of New York, did then and there ask, receive, and agree to receive a bribe, sum of money and property of the value of several thousand dollars, upon the agreement and understanding that his vote as a member of said board should be influenced thereby in a certain resolution and matter then and there pending before said board, to the effect that the Broadway surface railway be granted permission to construct and operate a railway upon Broadway, as by references to the records of the board of alderman, which show the proceedings of said board on the 30th day of August, 1884, will more fully appear; that the ground of this deponent's knowledge as to all matters not stated in this affidarit upon his knowledge are certain facts which have been communicated to this deponent by Thomas Byrnes, esq., an inspector of police in the city and county of New Yorz, the recorded proceedings of the board of alderman is to the method in which the said railway was organized and the use and disposition of the signal and evidence in the possession of this deponent as to the method in which the said railway was organized and the use and disposition of the signal and the the agents of said road during the summer of 1881; wherefore, this deponent prays that a warrant for the arrest of Henry W. Jachne may issue forthwith, to the end that he may be dealt with according to law.

An evening paper says:

of "Irregularities."

Senators Cullom (chairman), Harrison,

peated his inquiry of the last meeting, if the commissioner could furnish

the names and numbers in any cases which

had been allowed or rejected on account of the politics of the claimant. Gen. Black, in reply, furnished a list of twenty cases,

Commissioner Black said, in answer to further inquiries, that the list by no means comprised all the cases of the character re-ferred to of which he had knowledge. The first referred to was that of Col. Thomas W. Bennett, Indiana volunteers, the certificate of which was issued in March, 1882, the rate being \$22.50 a mouth. There were papers in the case, the commis

ment refer to it as a sunstroke.

Senator Harrison questioned the witness sharply as to whether he meant to say that he would not consider evidence of that character—the surgeon being dead—as competent in the establishment of the fact of

Gen. Black said that if there had been

sists?

A. The irregularity consists first in the order that after the case had been passed upon by the examiner, it should be brought to the commissioner instead of going from the examiner to the board of review, then to the medical office had to the countissioner.

office back to the commissioner. Q. Was the course you indicate regular

or not?

A. The course I have indicated as pur-

sued in the case was an irregular course. Then there seemed to be a reason for the unusual action in the letter which was ad-

unusual action in the letter which was addressed to the commissioner tendering service and acknowledging past favors, and proffering future support. And if it shall be admitted by the committee I shall want to show by evidence allunde—

Mr. Harrison (interrupting). What he expects to show, of course, is not to go in now.

any knowledge on the subject of the relationship which existed between the appli

A. None personally.

Q. Have you any sources of information on this subject which you can put at the service of the committee? Itsee you had any information outside of the record touching the

will say no more. Mr. Kenna. Have you had information,

no matter in what form, touching the rela-tionship that existed between the then com-missioner and this claimant.

A. I have.

Q. Has that been in the form of a written

A. Oral. Q. Are the parties who made the com-

unication accessible to the committee?

A. They will be accessible.

Q. Taking that record, does it in your adgment support the granting of the

claim?

A. It does not, according to the practice of the office then established.

Commissioner Black left the files in the other cases on his list with the committee for

examination, stipulating that no others than members should be allowed to see them.

Stoneman Stalking the Senate.

ernor is credited with a desire to occupy a sest

An evening paper says:

chise.

It came about in this way: According to the statement of the unhappy alderman, who was to do; arrested and admitted to \$15,000 ball, he himself received \$20,000 for his vote, and various other sums for favore of a similar character.

himself received \$20,000 for his vote, and various other sums for favors of a similar character.

It was thus related by Inspector Byrnes to the reporter at headquasters this afternoon: "I have been shadowing Jachne for a year, and have been shadowing Jachne for a year, and the time, for I know that I could caste him casier than I could anybody else. Some time ago I succeeded in getting my hands on him, as to to speak, and then secured the kind of confidence which made or compelled him to rely on me. I told Mr. Martine and Judge Glidersleeve of all my steps, and I acted in concert with them, or, more properly speaking, under their cognizance." Last night Jachne was brought to Inspector Hyrnes's house on Ninth street, and in the course of a long conversation, every word of which was heard by two detectives, Jachne confessed that he had taken \$20,000 for his vote, and then he named over other aldermen who had also been bribed, but these Inspector Byrnes's more to these Inspector Byrnes's home on these Inspector's home and night fully believing that he would escape to day. But he did not.

Jachne told Inspector Byrnes that other aldermen who were in the same boat with him had had lawyers and others lixing up their books to cover their transactions. But now their efforts are useless. Jachne came down their efforts are useless. Jachne eams down their efforts are useles

away, but he was arrested and dealt with as already published.

There was a lapse of more than an hour between the arrival of Alderman Jachne at the district attorney's office and his arraignment in court. The arraignment was in the court over which Judge Gildersleeve presided. As the knowledge of the arrest spread about city hall and nelghboring resorts of public men the general sessions court building became crowded. Aldermen, attaches of municipal departments, and others came in swarms to see if it were really a fact that Alderman Jachne had been made a prisoner. The universal opinion was that Jachne's possession of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton's silverware was the cause of his arrest, and when this was dispelled by the knowledge that "bribery in aldermanic matter" was the charge, there was considerable speculation as to what was the special "matter" of the charge.

District Attorney Martine with his assistants, Messers. Parris and Davis, and Lawyer Newcombe and Police Justice White came into court at 2:30. The district attorney had been in consultation with the alderman's lawyer in regard to the amount of bail that would be required, and it was de-

man's lawyer in regard to the amount of ball that would be required, and it was de-cided to fix it at \$15,000. When they ar-rived the court room was crowded. When Mr. Jaehne was comfortably seated in a chair in the corner of the court room within the bars, Richard S. Newcombe, his coun-sel, arose and said that be understood that Mr. Jaehne had been arrested on informa-tion furnished to District Attorney Martine. He hoped that under the circumstances the defendant would be allowed an examina-tion, in order that the proper facts might be man's lawyer in regard to the amount of ion, in order that the proper facts might be rought out and met by the counsel.

It was agreed that the examination should take place at 2 o'clock on Monday after-noon. Judge Gildersleeve announced that the amount of the bail had already been fixed, and that the papers were drawn. Ju-seph O'Donnell was then sworn as Jachne's bondsman.

INSPECTOR BYRNES' STORY "Less than a year ago," said Inspector Byrnes to-night—"ten or eleven months perhaps—the district attorney sent for me and asked if i could not in some way help to get at the facts about the alleged railroad steals, and probe the truth of the rumors that were flying around. It was not an easy matter, but I told him I would try. I picked out Aldermen Jachne for a subject, and continued to meet him accidently, as it were, now and then, and mostly down town. When I did I managed in some way to bring up the then, and mostly down town. When I did I managed in some way to bring up the franchise troubles, until Jaehne got used to hearing me talk about them. Gradually he began to talk, too. I got some information at every one of these meetings, which, though disjointed and loose, led up to the conviction that money had been paid him and others for their votes on these railroad franchises.

franchises.

"This information i imparted to the district attorney from time to time, and a further line of inquiry was laid out. So matters went on, until about six weeks ago I met Jachne down at the city hall, and, by way of opening the conversation, said some-thing about the struggle going on between some women over the property left by Alderman Kenney, Jachne fell into the trap unexpectedly. 'Yes,' he said, 'he was service of the angle of the touching it?
A. I have had statements made to me in a general way. If this were the only case I would not say one word—
Mr. Harrison. No, I should say not.
Witness. I want to say further— Well, the only say no more. trap unexpectedly. 'Yes,' he said, 'he was a damned sucker, buying property for his money. What I got I have in such a way that I can protect myself.' He talked quite freely, but said nothing definite. Last Monday week ago we met again, and before we had parted he had given me a good deal of information in a general way. Things were narrowing down to business, and when I found District Attorney Martine and Judge Gildersleeve at the Manhattan Club last Sunday night I talked the situation over with them. They thought it quite probable that a conviction for bribery could be had with the evidence already in hand to work upon, but advised to have Jachne make the statements where they could be corroborated.

with the evidence already in hand to work upon, but advised to have Jachne make the statements where they could be corroborated. To that end I sent for Jachne on Tuesday, inviting him to a confidential chat at heal-quarters. He came, but we were disturbed and couldn't talk in peace. So we appointed Wednesday night at my house for a meeting, and Alderman Jachne went away. As he was going out he turned around and said that 'These aldermon were scared to death," and somebody might tell them that he was seen coming from police headquarters. 'What shall I say II they do'l he said.

"'Say you have been up to see a friend in the health department,' I said, and he went away. He came on Wednesday, and in the course of an interview, lasting for hours, he told me all about his share in the Broadway railroad steal. I had two of my men posted where they could hear every thing that was said without being seen. Jachne said that he got \$20,000 for his vote on the Broadway franchise. He told me how he got it and how much he had got for other failroad franchises; how these same were paid and much more. He The committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

A WONDERFUL MATINEE.

named the other aldermen who had been bribed, and volunteered the information that those of them who had invested in real estate or business in which the money might show on inquiry, had since the Senate investigation began had a certain lawyer go over their books and fix them, so that it would appear all right when their turn should come. He said who the lawyer was, but I am not going to tell you now. I shall not tell you either in detail just what he said and whom he implicated. That will appear in the proper season. The Elks' Enterprise, Aided by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Reaps Rich Results-A Fast Run to New York. To Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. E., may be credited probably the most varied theatrical event ever given in this

E., may be credited probably the most varied theatrical event ever given in this city, and it is doubtful if such a collection of favorite artists ever appeared anywhere at one time before. The Eliks worked hard, and this charity fund, for which the benefit was given, will be considerably increased by the results of their efforts.

When the doors of the New National Theater, which was donated by Manager Rapley, were opened at 11 o'clock, gentlemen and ladies who had been waiting for some time pressed in, and long before Brother Stimpson made the opening address, explaining the object of the event, there was not a vacant seat, and people were packed three deep in the aisles in every part of the house, while quite a number occupied seats in the boxes. It was one of the largest houses in the history of the theater. The performance was initiated by Messrs. Cronin and Wild, from Tony Hart's theater, in New York, and then followed Dixey, the infinitable comedian, who came down from New York with E. E. Rice to appear for the Eliks. Mr. Dixey founded his elever performance on a substantial breakfast tendered him by Representative Mitchell, of Connecticut. The company from the Temple Theater, Philadelphia, gave the second act of the "Little Tycoon," a very pleasing comic opera. Mr. Hoey, from Gilmore's Theater, Philadelphia, probably the fumbest negro comedian on the stage, was loudly applauded. Lina and Vani, Miss Ida Roff, Mme. Emma Abbott, the Ford sisters, two very pretty little children, who played the baplo very filed end danced gracefully: Tim Murphy, the Washington boy; Mile, Aimee's company in the second act of "Mam'zelle," Madame Anne Louise Powell, Leo Cooper, Wm. Pruette, the Gotlobbs, from Kelly's Theater, Baltimore, and Prof. A. F. Gleason's trained dogs completed a most excellent entertainment.

The performance began at noon, and continued until after 5 o'clock, and nobole I shall not tell you either in detail just what he said and whom he implicated. That will appear in the proper season.

"Jachne said during the interview that if things got much hotter he was going to skip the town. I presume he thought I was his good friend. I thought enough of him anyhow to have him looked after closely that night. Up till 10 o'clock this morning two detectives were on his track all the time. At that hour I made my report to the district attorney, and received a warrant for the arrest. While I was in Mr. Mortine's office I saw Jachne going through the city hall park, followed by Rogers and Handy, two jury detectives. I sent Detective Heilly out with the warrant, and they arrested Jachne and took him to police headquarters."

A rumor got abroad about midnight that several of the aldermen who voted away the franchise that gave Jake Sharp tae liberty to invade Broadway had been arrested and locked up at police headquarters. Evening Session of the Committee to Hear Some of Black's Alleged Proofs

Beck, Plumb, and Kenna, of the Senate committee on the expenditure of public moneys, assembled at the committee room at 8 o'clock last evening to continue the examination of Commissioner Black. Ex-Pensions Commissioner Dudley, whose ad. ministration of the pension office is under-stood to have been the subject of the alle-gations in Commissioner Black's report which gave rise to the investigation, was present. Senator Harrison re-

The performance began at noon, and con-tinued until after 5 o'clock, and nobody complained of being tired even then.

The Elks, to secure the services of Mr. Dixey, engaged a special train on the Pennsylvania railway in order to land Mr. Pennsylvania railway in order to land Mr. Dixey in New York in time to appear last night, which he did, through the enterprise of the Fennsylvania railway. The train left the Baitimore and Potomae depot at 1:16 o'clock, and the first word heard from them came from Passenger Agent Parke in this shape:

PHILALELPHIA.—Special with Dixey party arrived here at 4 p. m, in the running time from Washington (1.9 miles) of two hours and forty four minutes. Expect to reach New York at 5:00 making the running time for 2.5 miles in four hours and twenty-six minutes.

Mr. Parke was heard from next this way: in reply, furnished a list of twenty cases, all of which, he said, came within the classes referred to. He said he would furnish in addition 300 or 400 affidavits when the committee should have examined the list in support of his allegation that the pension office was conducted as a political machine.

Commissioner Black said, in answer to further inquiries that the list he research.

Mr. Parke was heard from next this way: NEW YORK.—After a run of four hours and fifty minutes, one of the fastest ever made, the appecial train furnished by Washington Lodge of Elks for the return of Henry Dizey and party arrived at New York on time. The run rom Philadelphia to Trenton, thirty-three and a half miles, was made in thirty-one minutes, and the party are thoroughly pleased with the arrangements.

arrangements,
Mr. Dixey telegraphed from New York
as follows:

as follows:
Arrived safely on time. Many thanks to the club for a very enjoyable time, and grateful acknowledsment to the citizens of Washington for the hearty reception accorded.
A telegram from Manager G. A. Brotherton, of the Tycoon company, said:
The Little Tycoon company will always remember Washington Lodge, B. P. O. E., for the kindness shown them.
Another disputed from Manager Gilmore.

Thems W. Bennett, Indians volunteers, the certificate of which was issued in March, 1882, the rate being \$22.50 a month. There were papers in the case, the commissioner said, to show that it went to the commissioner before it went to the board of review. The commissioner submitted a personal letter from the claimant to Commissioner Dudley, in which the writer sets forth the extent of his disability, and makes a plea for speedy section. If this can be obtained, the writer says, it will add another to the many obligations he was under to Coi. Dudley, and which he hoped he would be able to return in a way which would be fully appreciated. The letter was dated Richmond, Ind., Nov. 14, 1881. The case was made special on the 18th of November. The case was sent to the commissioner on the lat of March, 1882; the pension was allowed on the 2d of March, and the finding of the medical referce was found on the 11th of March, nine days after the allowance was made. Among the disabilities for which claimant asked pension was sunstroke incurred in the field on May, 1864. The statement of the adjutant general showed that on that date the claimant was absent on sick leave, and contained no evidence of sunstroke.

An affidayit of the adjutant of Col. Burthe kindness shown them.

Another dispatch from Manager Gilmore gave hearty thanks, and said that their party arrived on time. The sixty persons who came from Philadelphia to appear were provided with a special train by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and were returned to their city in time to appear last night.

The Elks will realize about \$1,600 from

THE PAN-ELECTRIC INQUIRY. mstroke. An affidavit of the adjutant of Col. Bur-Dr. Rogers Admits He Has No Proof and and the transfer of the angulatan of Col. Burnett's regiment was read, testifying that at the date named Col. Burnett was on duty. The day was intensely hot and the affiant saw the claimant dismount and partly fall from his horse in a sort of faintto Sustain His Charges.

Dr. Rogers continued his testimony yesterday before the Pan-Electric telephone levestigating committee. He recited a conversation he had with Col. Young about a government suit against the Bell Company, in which that gentleman said the National Improved Company had collected \$75,000 worth of testimony in Europe and they wanted to combine in the suit against the Bell Company, and put in this testimony ing fit. Water having been thrown in his face, he recovered sufficiently to take an ambulance. Col. Burnett complained of the effects of his misbap for several days and said he had had a sunstroke, and the affiant often heard the surgeon of the regiment refer to it as a sunstroke. with the full ence the Pan-Electric people might have. This was about two weeks before the government suit was instituted. It was stated that the suit would be brought in the name of the National Improved Company, although witness did not know why this was to done

pany, although witness did not know why this was to done.

Dr. Rogers detailed the disposition he had made of his portion of the Pan-Electric stock, how he had associated Col. Looney, of Memphis, with him in the sale of the stock, &c. He was sharply questioned by Chairman Boyle on the point of having hypothecated some of his stock to persons interested in the Bell Company, but he denied most positively that he had ever hypothecated any stock to any one, or had any dealing with any representative of the Bell Company. Witness related that he got Messrs. Manning and Money, of Mississippi, into the company by giving them blocks of cen. Black said that if there had been reasons personal to himself why he wanted that claim admitted, and he had been susceptible to such influences, it might be competent. But he didn't consider that the unsupported affidavit proved sunstroke, nor would ten such affidavits.

Senator Kenna cross-examined the witness. records in the proceedings, as shown by the records in that case, any irregularity <sup>21</sup>

A. I think there is a great deal of unusual and filegal influence shown in the case.

Q. Now state, please, in what that consists? into the company by giving them blocks of the Pan-Electric Telephone and Rogers Telegraph Companies. He wanted the Telegraph Companies. He wanted the usines of these gentlemen in the directories of his companies. He knew that at the time he gave stock to Mr. Money the latter was chargened in the House companies.

time be gave stock to Mr. Money the latter was chairman of the House committee on restoffices and postroads, but he expected no favors on account of Mr. Money's hold-ing that position.

Mr. Hanney, of the committee, cross-ex-amined Dr. Rogers concerning the latter's application for government appointment, and the part Attorney General Garland and other Pan-Electric stockholders took in trying to have the appointment made. trying to have the appointment made. These men had belped him, but the efforts These men had helped him, but the efforts were unsuccessful. In reply to questions by Mr. Oates, Dr. Regers said that he did not entertain a very kindly feeling now toward Attorney General Garland; that he thought the latter had treated him badly in his efforts to get an appointment. The doctor thought that when the Attorney General was in position to do favors he refused to remember his friends. Mr. Oates wanted to know of witness if he did not write a poetical satire on the present administration. Witness replied by producing a pamphlet entitled the "Great Mugwumps," &c. just issued by himself, of the character indicated by Mr. Oates. Witness remarked as be produced the pamess remarked as be produced the pamess.

the character indicated by Mr. Oates. Witness remarked as he produced the pamphlet that he thought it would do Mr. Garland good to read the contents of it.

The committee consumed an hour in a
cross-examination of Dr. Rogers for the
purpose of ascertaining what there was of
truth in certain charges he had published
about certain stockholders of the Pan-Electric Company and his animus or object in
publishing them. A great many objections
were made to the questions and answers on
the ground that the former were hypothetical
or irrelevant and the latter based upon hearsay or supposition. The witness finally say or supposition. The witness finally stated that he had no proof within his own stated that he had no proof within his own personal knowledge that there was an understanding between Senator Harris, Col. Young, Mr. Benthuysen, and others and Attorney General Garland about the latter pushing a suit in the name of the government against the Bell Company. At 4 o'clock Dr. Rogers completed his testimony and the committee adjourned to noon today, when Col. Casey Young will be called to the witness chair.

Expecting in Store for HunGrieffent thing. To suspend an officer caused a temporary cessation of his
a preity 14-year-old girf, who escaped on Sunday last from John Mey'ey, gypay, and his two
female companions, relates a horrible story of
her freatment. She states that she was kidunped from 1 ker home, near Leisanon, find,
over a year ago, and was comprehed to traves
shout the country with the gyp-les. Mey'ey,
she says, shor her in the head, kicked her,
cut her on the body with a hatchet,
but her with a cital, flogged her with a briggs
with and ordraged her person. He also drive
a ball through her foot, fastening her to a
bound, and awung her up to the wagon boves.
A large number of citizens are hunning for the
party, and it they are captured a lynching will
probably follow.

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THE BADGER STATESMAN.

SENATOR SPOONER DELIVERS A VERY EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

The President's Weak Points Made Apparent - "Innocuous Desuctudo" --Legislating for Private and Domestic Claimants-Indian Appropriation Bill.

The feature in yesterday's session of the Scuate was the very effective speech dolivered by Senator Spooner, the new senator from Wisconsin. He proved himself a ready debater and a fluent, pleasing speaker, with excellent analytical and argumentative powers. He dissected the report of the minority of the committee on the judiciary and also "the President's supplemental re-port," in the course of which he made apparent the weak points in both documents That he made a good impression upon the Senate is evinced by the fact that he engaged the undivided close attention of all the Republicans, including Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Hoar, Ingalls, and Logan, and of nearly all of the Democrats.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was

placed before the Senate, being the resoluions reported by Mr. Edmunds from the judiciary committee expressing the Senate's condemnation of the Attorney General for refusing to furnish papers called for by the Senate.

Mr. Van Wyck offered as an amendment

to the resolutions the following:
And in all such cases of removal the malter
of confirmation shall be considered in open

of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the Senate.

Mr. Sewelf (occupying the chair) re-marked: "The ame..dment will be printed and lie over."

Mr. Brown then took the floor in opposi-tion to the report of the majority of the committee. He said it seemed to him that there was a

He said it seemed to him that there was a single question at issue between the President and the majority of the Senate. That question was, had the President without the advice and consent of the Senate the power to remove a federal officer when, in his opinion, the public interest required such removal? This was practically a legal question. As the constitution was the supreme law, if it conferred the power of removal on the President alone, that settled the question, no matter how many acts of Congress might have been passed in violation of the constitution. If the constitution did not itself directly confer the power, but conferred upon Congress the power to

tion did not itself directly confer the power, but conferred upon Congress the power to legislate upon that question, then we must look to the acts of Congress in determining the power of presidential removals whether with or without the consent of the Ser 'te. "The Senate has no jurisdiction or suspension or removal of officers. In attempting to exercise any such jurisdiction the Senate usurped an authority not conferred upon it by the constitution or the laws. It had no more right to demand of the President the evidence on which he acted, or the reasons for his action, than it had to demand of the Supreme Court the reasons for its decisions, or to than it had to demand of the Supreme Court the reasons for its decisions, or to demand of the House of Representatives its reasons for passing a particular bill. It had no more power over the subject than had the President to ask the Senate for its reasons for rejecting a nomination. The attempt was a naked, bald usurpation on the part of the Senate."

Mr. Spooner said he would make no attempt to disguise the fact, or to apologize for it, that the fortunes of the Republican party were very dear to him. He would not attempt to deny that he wished that that party might, here and elsewhere, reap every fair party advantage which might be taken from the blunders and shortcomings, if any such there were, of this

might be taken from the blunders and shortcomings, if any such there were, of this
administration. "But I trust," continued
Mr. Spooner, "that I do not forget, and
shall not forget that I am a senator of the
United States as well as a Republican, and
that as a senator my first duty always is to
take action here to subserve a party interest which would be baneful to the interest which would be baneful to the interest of the people. I deny for myself—
and I have authority to deny for every senator upon this side of the chamber—the
statement so often made upon the other
side, that we desire, or are willing, even,
to harrass, hamper, or embarrass the Presi-

to harrass, hamper, or embarrass the Presi dent in the proper exercise of executive functions."

Mr. Spooner, after reading the Senate res-olution calling for the progress in the Dus-kin case and the Attorney General's roply kin case and the Attorney General's reply to it, characterized the Attorney General's letter the most remarkable response ever coming from an executive officer to a legis-lative body. The Attorney General had not denied the existence of the papers called for, but contended that the papers were private papers, and said substantially that,

as the papers were called for by the Senat-for a special purpose, namely, to be consid-cred in relation to a suspension, the Senate cred in relation to a suspension, the Senate was not entitled to them.

Suppose Duskin was in office, would the President refuse the papers? The President and the Attorney General were not to assume that the Senate wanted the papers for any purpose not within its jurisdiction. It was indispensable for the orderly conduct of the government that papers wanted by either house of Congress were wanted for purposes within the jurisdiction of the house calling for them. Had it come to this—that the Senate must, with eastern salasta, approach the door of the Attorney General and then to the President, the pre-General and then to the President, the pre-cise purpose for which the papers were de-sired, under penalty of not receiving them at all? How would it look, when either house of Congress asked for papers on alle in the department, for the President to say: "You must indicate to me the purpose for which you desire them, and, after having disclosed that purpose, if I shall think that they are for a pur-pose within your jurisdiction, and if I think the purpose to be subserved is a legitimate purpose. I shall transmit them; otherwise not." Would that be anything but a one-man government? Would it not enable a President, at his will, to shut out ieneral and then to the President, the m

It inms the purpose, I shall transmit them; otherwise not." Would that be anything but a one-man government? Would it not enable a President, at his will, to shut out the sunlight of investigation from the public offices? Mr. Spooner conceded, of course, that there might be confidential papers, but denied that papers could be called "private" that were addressed to the head of a department or to the President, so touching the conduct of an office as that they were to be acted upon, and were to be placed on file, relating to the transaction of the people's business. Suppose them to be, as the Presidentssid, "voluntarily written," and by "private citizens." What of that? Were they private and confidential on that account? Certainly not. It often happened that charges against public officers had been made by private citizens. The character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be determined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be fetermined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be fetermined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be fetermined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the paper could not be fetermined by the will of the Executive, but by the character of the Senate of the Senate all information in the tent once the character of office act to show that the power of removal, as well as of app

had exercised the power of suspension wantonly. No power could be so dangerous to the republic as the power this asserted by the President that papers relating to the public business on the files of the government were his private papers, to be removed from the files, buried in the cellars of the white house, or carted off to Buffalo if he chose, merely because he had used them in exercising his power of suspension. If the mere fact that the President setted on the papers made them his private property and shut out the light of investigation from all the public offices in the country, then it rested with any Chief Executive to lock the door upon the House and Senate and defeat all investigation. Mr. Spooner did not mean to imply that President Cleveland would abuse that power. It was no part of his argument to impeach the good faith of the President; but he warned the Democratic side of the chamber that we were not dealing with this question for a day. The Issue was one that would outlive us. Suppose slit he Republican officials removed and their places filled with Democrats. Suppose that from Wisconsin John Smith should write a letter to the Postmaster General telling him that John Jones, the Democratic postmaster, had, at a given time, robbed the mail. It was a "private" letter; it was "woluntarily" written; It had not been "invited" by the Postmaster General it related to the conduct of a public officer. Suppose it to be investigated and the man suspended. Such things would happen. The Republicans had not been able to have all their officeholders benest, and the Democratic would not be; they would have dishoused men. Suppose the Senate wanted to investigate the condition of that postoffice as to the time it was occupied by the suspended official, and the President should removed to furnish the information in his possession." Mr. Spooner defed the Democratic senates to furnish the information in his possession. "In prevent any President for a shutting Cengress out from all knowledge of dishonesty occurring un

sion "innocuous desuctude." The term always provoked a smile, Mr. Spooner said, but there was nothing to smile at. This was a government of law, and he was sorry the Chief Executive of the republic should have used such words of my law that stood on the statute books. It was a dangerous sime when the President of the United States, with an oath registered in Heaven to "lake care that the laws should be faithfully executed," should send a message to the Senate saying that a statute has fallen into harmless disuse, though the statute remained on the books. If ever there was a time when there was need of respect for law it was now, when in many status thoughtful men were turning bianched faces to the future. How could the prople be expected to yield cheerful obedience to the statutes when the first citizen of the republic, himself charged with their execution, was heard asserting that a statute could harmlessly fall into disuse? But Mr. Spooner sain the President did not believe his own statement—his acts had been better than his words, for he had sent in a large number of nominations of men to take the places of officers suspended by him under the authority of the very act to which reference had been made.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Spooner still having the floor, on Mr. Edmunds's motion, the Senate went into executive session, and in about half an hour, on the doors being reopened, adjourned.

In the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill conferring jurisdiction on the court of claims to investigate private and domestic claims other than war claims against the United States.

The bill confers jurisdiction upon the court of claims to investigate and make a finding of fact in any claim other than war claims against the United States pending before any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives, or before either house of Congress, upon the same being referred to the court; provided, that all claims not presented to the court by the claimants within two years after such claims have within two years after such claims have been referred to the court shall be forever been referred to the court shall be forever barred. The bill then provides the machin-ery for the reference of the claims, and pro-hibits the consideration or entertainment of any private or domestic claim which in-volves the investigation of facts other than war claims until such facts shall have been investigated by the court.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, the author of the bill, explained its provisions and advo-cated its passage as a matter of justice to claimants and a measure of relief to Con-gress.

gress. Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, and Mr.

Mr. Gitson, of West Virginia, and Mr. Pettibone, of Tennessee, while favoring the tener of the bill, objected to the exception of war claims from its provisions.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, thought the discussion a little premature, and called attention to the fact that the committee on the judiciary had reported a bill which, he thought, was more comprehensive in its character. He thought that the Judiciary thought, was more comprehensive in its character. He thought that the House would do well to walt until the bill came up for consideration.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said that the two bills were not in conflict. The bill of

the committee on the judiciary referred to claims which had arisen within the last six years; whereas the pending measure related to the veter; private bills which had been before Congress for the past half century, and which had become an intolerable nut-

Mr. Reed, of Maine, could not see that the pending measure would amount to any-thing. When the finding of facts came back from the court the claims would go to the calendar and remain there as they did now, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, criticised the

till as stopping at the very threshold of the evil, as more than half the private tills proevil, as more than half the private bills pre-sented to Congress were war claims.

Mr. Springer replied that the war claims committee would prepare a bill covering those claims. If that bill and the pending measure and the proposition of the judiciary committee were all emeted into law, this Congress would have accomplished more in the interest of the people than had been done by any of its predecessors for the last twenty-five years.

Pending a demand for the previous ques-tion the morning hour expired, and the

Pending a demand for the previous ques-tion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over as unfinished business.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Townshend, of Illinois in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill. The consideration of the bill dragged drearly along, no amendment of any im-portance being offered, and such as were offered being usually ruled on points of order after long and uninteresting discus-sion.

sion.

After Idnishing forty-two of the forty-eight pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House at 5:55 adjourned.

The police of the fourth precinct say that a audden religious fever has school upon the colored people of their section. The move-

CONGRESS AND ITS WARD.

DISTRICT MEASURES INTRODUCED AND ACTED UPON.

The New Postoffice Bill Passes the Senate-The School Board Bill Discussed-A Gas Bill Proposed-Temperance Petitions-Reform School.

ator Morrill, took up and passed without lebate the bill lately reported by that senator to authorize the acquisition of real estate "for the enlargement of the Postofflee ator to authorize the acquisition of real estate "for the enlargement of the Postofilee Department building in Washington city, and to provide accommodation for the city postofilee." It provides for the purchase of the square No. 400, bounded by Eighth and Ninth and E and F streets. Mr. Morrill's report upon this bill was published in full in the National. Berunders, Feb. 25, in which, among other facts, he states, as the views of the committee on public buildings and grounds—

That at a cost of \$0.0000 you acquire a piece of property, which it is admitted the government must have at no distant day, and at a cost now much below any figure the future is most likely to fix as the fair price for square 28. The government at once serves a rotual of \$14.00, and secures, without further cost for ron, sufficient must have an elsewhere for the city postofice during the time which would be taken anywhere for the construction of a building for that purpose.

Besides the saving of \$10.00 from the remaining property of the square, exclusive of that valued at 28.000, which pays no rest. This, added to the saving of \$10.000 per post. This, added to the saving of \$10.000 per post. This, added to the saving of \$10.000 per post. This, added to the saving of \$10.000 per post.

The property of the square, exclusive of that valued at 28.000 per annum, equal to about \$1, per cent. upon \$1,000.000, and there is reason to know the property can now be sequired for a much less sum.

The property of the square, exclusive of that which pays no rent, now yields an income of \$10.000.

At a lengthy meeting of the House com-mittee on the District of Columbia yester-day, Gen. Birney, Commissioner Edmonds and ex-Commissioners West and Dent made

mittee on the District of Columbia yesterday, Gen. Birney. Commissioner Emonds and ex-Commissioners West and Dent made arguments in opposition to he school board bill, and Mr. Lovejoy and Dr. Reyburn advocated that measure. A resolution was adopted announcing that expressions of views will be received from citizens and considered for one week from yesterday, after which the committee will reach a vote upon the bill as promptly as possible.

Senator Platt, in introducing to the Senate a bill similar to that introduced in the House recently by Representative Campbell, to grant a chart. to the National Fuel and Light Company, sa. I that, without any knowledge of the merits of this company, he acted upon a conviction that something ought to be done to secure to the people of Washington better and cheaper gas.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, presented the petition of the alliance of Indies organized for the promotion of social purity, and composed of delegates appointed by pastors of different denominations in this city. At their last meeting, March 4, at the Congragational Church, unanimously voted to petition officially the Senate and House for the enactment of the law introduced by Senator Frye relating to the legal protection of young girls, &c. This petition is signed by Mrs. Wm. Burris, president; Mrs. D. H. Lusk, treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Bovce, secretary. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union unites in the said petition, as proven by the indorsement of Mrs. Sarah D. La Fetra, president; and Mrs. Lydia H. Tilton, secretary.

A letter of Attorney General Gariand transmitting a communication from George W. Adams. the president of the reform school so has to admit into it boys under the age of 16 years, was laid before the Senate by President Pro Tem. Shermani.

Petitions praying the passage of the bill for the study of the nature of alcoholic

man, Petitions praying the passage of the bill Petitions praying the passage of the bill for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and their narcotics and their neffects upon the human system in the schools of District of Columbia and the territories continue to come to Congress in considerable numbers from nearly all of the states. The bill for this purpose was passed by the Senate yesterday.

Petitions from citizens of Penusylvania praying the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoho." liquors in the District of Columbia were presented by Senator Comeron.

Cameron.

Representative Singleton hopes to secure action next week upon his bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for a congressional library building.

The House District committee will report dversely upon the b of unclean poultry.

FERD, KING'S FAILURE.

Disastrous Results of His Attempt to Run the Building Associations of Georgetown. The Second Building Association of

Georgetown met last evening, about a dozen members being present. The followdozen members being present. The following report was received from Daniel Donovan, the expert who was appointed to examine the condition of the books of Ferd.
King, the late secretary of the association.

"I find the books have been carelessly
kept and are imperfect in every respect.
The absence of a stock ledger also embarrasses a full and complete investigation. I
can eite the case of F. King, attorney for
J. W. Lumsden, from which it appears
from the roll books of the association that
he held 100 shares of its stock, together with
nineteen shares obtained by transfer, whereas
the stubs of the stock certificate book show
that 295 shares have been issued to him. It the stubs of the stock certificate soons and that 195 shares have been issued to him. It further appears from the stubs of the said stock certificate book that certificates for 1,996 shares have been issued, whereas, in the secretary's annual report, there are only

the fact that I have not had sufficient time, owing to private engagements, I would therefore suggest that a further and more complete and exhaustive examination of the books be made, so that every discrepancy can be cleared up and properly accounted for." Mr. McIntire moved that the president Mr. McInitre moved that the pressent of the association be authorized to demand that all canceled certificates of stock and all papers belonging to the association, and now in the hands of Mr. King, be at once turned over to the sceretary pro tem, and in case of failure to comply with this re-quest, that legal measures be taken to ob-tain pessession of the papers. This was carried.

It was stated that Mr. King had promised It was stated that Mr. King had promised to turn over the papers referred to over a month ago, but had failed to do so.

There now remains in the Twelfth twenty-eight shares of stock to cancel. There are now only four double shares now paying in, excepting the eleven shares of Mr. King, which are valued at \$1,067.

Acquitted of Highway Robbery. In the criminal court yesterday Michael carlon and John Hassett, two young white

LABOR NOTES.

Over too men of the Broad Top coal district, near Huntington, ba, have joined Federation No. 3. The striking miners are cheerful and confident of success.

All the cloakmakers in New York city, numbering 1,500, are out on strike. They do not esk for increased wages, but that the contract system be abelianed.

The Pottstown (Pa.) Iron Company have an-mining an increase of 2) cents per ton for puddling an increase of 5 per cent, for heat-ers, rollers, mallers, feeders, machinists, and blacksmiths, and 10 cents per day for laborers. blacks mains, and to cents per easy for inforcers.

Three hundred conductors, drivers, and stablemen in the employ of the Consolidated Street Hallway Company, of Columbus Onto, stuck for bigher wages yesterday. All the cars have stopped running.

The Weather.

For Washington and vicinity—Warmer, fair weather, followed by rain.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 38.7°, 7 a. m., 36.6°; 11 a. m., 48.8°; 8 p. m., 57.2°; 7 p. m., 51.0°; 11 p. m., 84.1°; mean temperature, 4.6°; maximum, 57.8°; minimum, 31.0°; mean relative humidity, 68.0°, total precipitation, .00 inches.